

MY DEAR SIR: When this reaches you there will be 15,000 of the choice troops of the British army in Canada—to say nothing of four more regiments ordered to our Maine frontier—and three more to the West Indies. This display of force is certainly not for the purpose of putting down the poor French Canadians—poor devils—they are low enough none, heaven knows. You may rely upon it the flower the British army is sent out for a very different object. England is at peace with all the world. Why then is the whole kingdom alive with recruiting parties? Why is every regiment to have more than its full complement? Why is the English press so loud and lavish in abuse of America and our institutions? Look out for squalls. What is our Government about—are they asleep? I can tell them it is now the time to be “up and doing.” Our members of Congress are continually wasting their time preaching about economy—to the devil with economy when our country is in danger. We should have 50,000 Yankee boys on the Canadian and New Brunswick frontier—and our navy increased ten fold. (The wisest thing said in Congress was Mr. Wise's motion that the Exploring Expedition should be turned into a coast guard.) Look at the population of Upper Canada and New Brunswick—recent events have proved that they hate “the damn'd Yankees”—as ardently as in 1776 and in 1812 and '14. Look at Sir Francis Head's speech as a specimen, and see the professions of loyalty poured in on all sides. Forsyth is right—and we are the first that ought to resist the affront. I'm glad to see some of the old spirit of '76 rekindled. Nothing delighted me more than to read Col. Worth's denial of the compliment paid him by that worthy scion, Sir Francis. Scott is too noble a fellow to act wrong designedly. I think the parties are well matched—M-Nab versus Sutherland—and M-Kenzie versus Head—a glorious quartette. Should a foreign soldier put foot on our soil, then should America “rise in its might majestic” and drive the hirelings back. Oh how beautiful my beloved country contrasts with its mighty lakes, rivers, mountains—its fertile soil and vast resources, with this miniature Europe, its pigmy streams and exhausted land—our free and enterprising population, with the abject and poverty stricken peasantry of Europe. I am very sorry to see our beautiful countrywomen patronizing every paltry fellow that calls himself a *no-blesman*. If they were only here to see the small fry in perfection, their hearts would sicken. I have no doubt you will think I am too warm on this subject, but when day after day, I read nothing but scurrilous against my country, I confess my blood boils. I have been in the habit of reading the Tory press, “The Times and Herald”—but I read them no more. The “Chronicle and Globe” are the only journals (daily) that write fairly and impartially—but we have a host of liberal papers on Saturday and Sunday—and very well edited they are. I have been by accident or otherwise, in various company in England, and am “pretty considerably” aware of the sentiments of the British people towards Americans. The old nobility are devilish good, honest old corks—that eat, drink, and sleep well—caring for nothing—plenty of money—damn reform, and content to die as they live, in total ignorance of the poverty and wretchedness which stares them in the face at every corner they turn. They shut up the blinds of their carriage, and are exclusive. The younger branches of this worthy stock, are in the true sense of the word, simple minded fellows—“mighty little brains”—get up at one—saunter out at three—drive through Hyde Park, (that is, if they have the *blunt*, to buy a conveyance)—dine at eight—visit the theatres, at half price—put a small one eye-glass to the eye—affect namby-pambyness—talk very loud—quizz a modest girl—go home at five or six in a state of what they rose in at the morning, “non compos.” &c. These poor devils, if they are asked a question about America, or any other country, would answer you by saying—“I refer you to Lord Brougham, or some other schoolmaster.” The middle classes are the very worst enemies we have. They ape (when they can afford it) the manners of their masters. These fellows hate us most cordially. The good sense and intelligence of the country love us, and see their own safety in our institutions, and would lament a war with us as a final climax to all their hopes and expectations. Thank God I know hundreds of these persons, and I glory in being their acquaintance. The lower orders are too ignorant or brutal, and of course they side with what they can easiest comprehend. They are nothing but a poor herd of wretches—void of education—void of religion or morality—shout when their betters shout—and eat, poor devils, when they can get it. This is a true picture of the real state of this country. But let me cease this unpleasant subject, and commence on the bright side of the page. I am glad to see that Congress has at last given to the heirs of Fulton \$100,000—it will give the lie “that Republics are ungrateful.” The weather is extremely cold. April 20th, it rained, hailed, snowed and blowed, and, no doubt, at night, *friz a leetle*. What the devil Americans want to see Europe for, I cannot imagine. Let us be content with what we have got—our unrivalled country.

With regard to theatricals—you are to have, at the Park, next season, Madame Vestris and Charles Matthews. The lady over “fat and forty”—her star is no longer in the ascendant—“she has done the state some service. John Bull, of course, as the dernier resort, sends her to America to procure the means of existence for the decline of one who, in her time, has lavished thousands away, and is now without means. It is said Mr. Matthews has married her, but, perhaps, all this is a ruse for brother Jonathan. Why a young man should marry a woman old enough for his mother, I do not know. Power also returns to America next season, and perhaps Mrs. Wood. The latter, on her late return from America, expected to astonish John Bull by her “Amia in the Sonnambula”—but it was “no go”—they had seen Malibran, Grisi.” Celeste will also be in America—she is now the greatest card in England, having cleared, in forty nights, fifteen thousand dollars.

Drury Lane does badly, and I have just heard Covent Garden is to be closed by Macready on the 18th May. The opera has now Grisi, Persiani, Lablache, Tamburini, Rubini, and a host of talent. The Olympic does very well, but the immense sums paid to a few favorites swallow up the receipts. The Adelphi is now very badly attended, though they have Power in the “Groves of Blarney.” The St. James, under Braham, is a very miserable failure. Ditto the Coliseum. Duerow does not do so well as formerly at the Amphitheatre. Drury Lane is paying one-third

salaries. The Pavilion is now managed by Yates. In Liverpool the average is not two hundred dollars a night during the season. In Bath not fifty dollars. Ditto Bristol, Exeter, Birmingham, very often, in the latter four, ten dollars. Manchester ditto—and nearly the same or worse throughout the kingdom. The low comedian (and a very excellent one) of the Theatre Royal, Bath, told me that he never, in the course of his life, received more than thirty shillings per week. Our theatres, on the average, are much larger, better companies, better orchestras, much fuller attended, and altogether far more respectable. Dublin and Edinburgh are the best out of London, and I candidly believe Viesburg or Louisville exceed their receipts.

Now for vegetables and fruits. Strawberries, peas, and beans are in the market for about a penny a piece! and there are hundreds of the nobility that buy them at that price, and yet will not give a sous to the myriads of starving wretches who surround them and look on them with idiot wonder. The coronation is now the engrossing topic. France is to be represented by Marshall Soult; Turkey by Hali Pacha; Austria by Prince Esterhazy; and all the other little Principalities by the remainder of the great geniuses of the age.

All this parade is for what? Why, to see an old fool, the Archbishop of Canterbury, put a gold crown on the head of a flaxen-haired little German girl. As many of your fair friends may not have had described this important personage, I will endeavor to give you an outline. She is about five feet high, tow head, simple round Dutch face, plump little figure, *rayther* short in the legs, stands on a stool when she bows to her loving leges in the theatre; fond of music; eats, drinks, and walks like most people; and no doubt snores ditto; rides out, accompanied by the life-guards—one of them is big enough to eat her up—you know how the English eat when they are hungry—&c.

IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.—April 11th, in a discussion on the subject of the revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer paid a handsome compliment to the integrity and honor of American merchants:

“It was impossible (he said) for a great commercial crisis like that through which the country had passed, to occur without showing itself on the public revenue. If the facts which his Hon. friend had stated were to create any distrust as to the resources of England, the result would be as great as mischievous; but any one who would look to the affairs of the last twelve months must feel gratification and pride that the country had passed through these events without more suffering and loss than had been endured in the course of the past year. Our commercial men had to encounter circumstances of difficulty which might almost be said to be without parallel—(hear, hear!) but the resource, of the country had enabled them to go through the severe trial (cries of ‘hear, hear!’). But he must say—and he said the more freely, because it related to another country—that the exertions made by the commercial men of the United States of America had been such as to reflect the highest credit on their character as commercial people.”

Extraordinary instance of Gambling.—It is well known upon the western waters, that the firemen and other hands employed upon the boats spend much of their idle time in playing cards. Of the passion for gaming thus excited, an instance has been narrated to us upon most credible authority, which surpasses the highest wrought fictions of the gambler's fate. A colored fireman, on a steamboat running between this city and New Orleans, had lost all his money at *poker* with his companions. He then staked his clothing, and being still unfortunate, pledged his freedom for a small amount. Losing this, the bets were doubled, and he finally, at one desperate hazard, ventured his full value as a slave, and laid down his free papers to represent the stake; he lost, suffered his certificates to be destroyed, and was actually sold by the winner to a slave dealer, who hesitated not to take him at a small discount upon his assessed value. When last heard of by one who knows him, and who informed us of the fact, he was still paying, in servitude, the penalty of his criminal folly.—*Cincinnati Express*.

Who can wonder at the passion of the negroes for gaming, when this practice is general among the whites? We know not which is worst, the drunkard or the gambler. The former is generally a fool, the latter always a knave.

Antiquities from ancient Greece and Asia.—We find in a Paris paper the following piece of news:

The American, Commodore Elliott has, on board the Constitution, at Malta, a large collection of very curious antiquities, which he has taken during his cruise in the Levant, from the plains of Marathon and Troy, the neighborhood of Athens, Corinth and Sunium, different parts of Syria, especially Balbec, the Holy Land and Egypt. The most curious articles in this collection, are the two sarcophagi of marble, found near Beyroot, on the site of the city of Beryta. They were discovered sixteen feet deep in the soil, by a peasant who was digging to set out a mulberry tree. The Commodore purchased them, and caused them to be transported on board the frigate from a height of 600 feet above the sea. Five hundred men of the crew joined their efforts to carry these masses a distance of a mile and a half. These sarcophagi are of white marble, all in one piece; the smallest has this inscription: *Julia Mamea Augusta*. She was the mother of Alexander Severus, Emperor in the year 222 of the Christian era. The monuments were empty when they were taken by the crew of the Constitution.

It is stated in the Boston Courier, that the Ourang Outang recently imported is the only surviving one of the three procured on the island of Borneo in June last. This is very young, and the female who died on the passage adopted it for her own, and treated it as such, usually sitting with one arm around him, while he grasped her in the other's arms, and with all the affection of a mother she would kiss the little one many times a day. He is now about two years old, stands two feet high when erect, will drink from a cup taking it by the handle, will pull off his coat at night, and making his bed will cover himself with a blanket. He is very gentle when pleased, though violent when enraged; and will often sit for hours on the floor, amusing himself with his playthings. He is very affectionate to those who treat him kindly, but to colored persons he manifests the greatest hatred. He is very observing of things and actions, is fond of his clothing, especially if the colors are grey. He coughs and sneezes, gapes and hiccoughs, laughs and cries very much like a child about one year old.

QUACKERY.—Dr. F.—, a physician of Montpellier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice. When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public prior to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of twenty-louis to whoever should bring it to him. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the doctor, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. ‘Do you know,’ says one, ‘that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow; he must be very rich, for he offers 25 louis for finding his dog.’ The dog was not found, but patients were.

SECRETS OF HEALTH.—With regard to exercise, judge between the two following extremes: A fox hunter can get drunk every night in the year, and yet live to an old age; but then he is all exercise and no thought. A sedentary scholar shall not be able to get drunk once in a year with impunity; but then he is all thought and no exercise. Now the great object is neither to get drunk, nor to be all exercise, nor to be all thought; but to enjoy all our pleasures with a sprightly season. The four ordinary secrets of human life are—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising of the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrows in spite of these, but they will be less with them, and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.—*Newburyport Herald*.

“No young unmarried woman,” says Jeremy Lewis, “ought to be permitted to read a novel of any description. Had I a daughter with a heart of ice, and a face as grim as a lion's head on an antique knocker, she should never pore over the tales of love, to make that ice smoke, or induce her to believe that her face was as good as her neighbors. Nature teaches to sigh soon enough, in all conscience, without our needing the bellows of imagination to inflate the lungs prematurely.” Jeremy Lewis was a novel writer.

Public Works of Indiana.—The number of persons now constantly employed on these works, is estimated at 5,821; average wages 20 dollars per month.

POLAND.—The Emperor of Russia, by an imperial ukase, has blotted out the name of Poland from the record of nations, and incorporated it as a province of his empire.

Squaring the Circle.—It is proposed to erect in New Orleans a circular square. When it is done, it will put an ugly problem out of the way.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

FLODOARDO HOWARD'S

Improved Compound
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula or Kings Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Dis-eases, White Swellings, And all diseases requiring the aid of alterative medicines. This Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparations in use.

It should be used, where circumstances will admit, under the guidance and direction of a physician.

Carefully prepared and sold only at my Pharmacy.

FLODOARDO HOWARD.

Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.

The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous articles are also prepared and sold as above:

HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE, warranted a cure for fever and ague.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA, CUREES, AND COPAIBA, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, &c. HOWARD'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and effectual worm-destruying medicine.

HOWARD'S CATHARTIC PILLS, without mercury.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KESKOTE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN, a safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, &c.

HOWARD'S COMPOUND KESKOTE TOOTH WASH, for arresting and preventing decay in teeth, and for diseases of the gums; an agreeable and pleasant wash for preserving them in a healthy condition.

HOWARD'S KESKOTE TOOTH PASTE.

DR. WISTART'S COUGH LOZENGES, celebrated for the cure of coughs, &c.

HOWARD'S EXPELLING LIX.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL SHAVING COMPOUND.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.

HOWARD'S CHEMICAL ESSENCE OF SOAP, for removing grease, paint, tar, &c., from wearing apparel.

HOWARD'S CHRYSTAL CEMENT, for mending broken glass, china, earthenware, &c.

HOWARD'S ISSE OINTMENT, for keeping open issues and ulcers.

HOWARD'S MAGNOLIA EXTRACT, a delicate and delicious perfume for the toilet.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.

HOWARD'S FLORIDA WATER.

HOWARD'S LAVENDER WATER.

HOWARD'S HONEY WATER.

HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.

April 14.

CONSUMPTION!

DR. RELF'S ASTHMATIC PILL'S have, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chillsiness and Shivering, that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally! become one of the most popular Medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy has failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure!

They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as eventually to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.

The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable rest.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern the affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and in the end, we render the allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, confidence to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws; the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who have been *born* free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores; when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, leaving in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those who, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.

ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand to, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination: leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the “Native American Association of the United States.”

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. C. Gregory & Co.

All orders positively attended to.

W. W. BANNERMAN respectfully informs the public, that he continues to execute Engraving in all its various branches; also Copperplate printing.

Aug. 10—1f

SAMUEL DE VAUGHAN, CUPPER, LEECHER, AND BLEEDER,

HAS on hand, and will constantly keep a large supply of the best Swedish Leeches. He can be found at all hours at his residence on 9th Street, three doors north of Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Gunton's Drug Store.

Aug. 26—y

DANIEL PIERCE respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has removed his *Umbrella Manufactory* to the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, immediately opposite his former stand, and next door to the Native American Hotel. Persons having Umbrellas to cover, or repair, are respectfully solicited to call as above.

As several Umbrellas have lost the names by removing, the owners would be obliged if they would come and designate their Umbrellas.

Sept. 23—Sun

FRENCH LESSONS.—Mons. Abadie has the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, and its vicinity, that he continues to give lessons in his own native language at his rooms, or private families and academies, at a moderate price. For particulars apply at this office.

Abadie's French grammar and course of French Literature, for sale at all the book-stores.

GARLEGANT'S BALM OF HEALTH.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN S. MILLER, Frederick City, Maryland.

THIS valuable medicine has only been introduced to the public about five years, in various parts of the country, and hundreds of persons have used it, and found its beneficial effects, and seven out of ten cases have been permanently cured of the Dyspepsia, Cholera, Nervous Tremors, Loss of Spirit, Palpitation of the Heart, and all those train of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, costiveness, head ache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious colic, &c.

The proprietor does not recommend it as most patent medicines are, as a cure all, and when used is found wanting; that the public have got so much deceived, that they can scarcely be prevailed upon to try any more, which is not the case with this Balm of Health, as hundreds of persons have received the most happy and good effects, which the proprietor can produce. It requires the testimony of many respectable persons, that have been cured of the above diseases.

The proprietor requests all those persons that are afflicted in the way above described, to give his medicines a fair trial, and he assures them that they will not be disappointed.

The Public will find it for sale—wholesale and retail—TODD'S Drug-Store.

April 14

March 17.

Prepared by Thompson Ridder, Boston, and for sale at TODD'S Drug Store.

THE AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY;

A Magazine of Poetry, Biography, and Criticism, to be published Monthly, with splendid illustrations on steel.

WHILE nearly every other country of the old world can boast its collected body of national poetry, on which the seal of a people's favorable judgment has been set, and which exhibits to foreign nations, in the most striking light, the progress of civilization and literary refinement among its inhabitants; while England, especially, proudly displays to the world a *corpus poetarum*, the lustre of whose immortal wreath has shed a brighter glory upon her name than the most splendid triumphs which her statesmen and her soldiery have achieved, our own country appears to be destitute of poetic honors. *Appears*, we say, for although no full collection of the *chef d'oeuvre* of our writers has been made, yet there exist, and are occasionally to be met with, productions of American poets which will bear comparison with the noblest and most polished efforts of European genius, and which claim for America as high a rank in the scale of literary elevation as is now ceded to older, and, in some respects, more favored lands.

Impressed with the correctness of this judgment, we propose to issue a monthly magazine which shall contain, in a perfect, unimpaired form, the most meritorious and beautiful effusions of the poets of America, of the past and present time, with such introductory, critical, and biographic notices, as shall be necessary to a correct understanding of the works presented to the reader, and to afford interest to the publication. Those who imagine that there exists a dearth of materials for such an undertaking, who believe that the *Amorian* Maids have confined their richest fancies to our transatlantic brethren to the exclusion of native genius, will be surprised to learn that we are already in possession of more than two hundred volumes of the productions of American bards, from about the year 1630 to the present day. Nor is it from these sources alone that materials may be drawn. There are but few poets in our country who pursue authorship as a vocation, and whose works have been generally published in a collected form. Our poets, especially, have been generally writing for particular occasions, with the remembrance of which their productions have gone to rest, or their effusions have been carelessly inserted in periodicals of slight merit and limited circulation, where they were unlikely to attract notice to themselves, or draw attention to their authors. The grass of the fields, and the flowers of the wilderness, are growing over the ashes of many of the highly gifted who, through the wild and romantic regions of our republic, have scattered poetry in “ingots, bright from the mind of genius,” and glowing with the impress of beauty and the spirit of truth, a quantity of which, if known and appreciated as it would be in other countries, to secure to them an honorable reputation throughout the world. Such were HARNEY, author of “Crystallina” and the “Fever Dream”; SANDS, author of “Yamoyney”; WILCOX, author of “The Age of Benevolence”; ROBINSON, author of “The Savage”; LITTLE, the sweet and tender poet of Christian feeling; the lamented BRAINARD, and many beside, whose writings are almost unknown, save by their kindred associates and friends.

With names of those poets who, within the last few years, have extended the reputation of American literature beyond the Atlantic, *Brown, Dana, Peck, Sawyer, Sigourney, Whittier, Willis, &c.*, the public are familiar; and we can assure them that there exists, though long forgotten and unknown, a mine of poetic wealth, rich, varied, and extensive, which will amply repay the labor of exploring it, and adding undying lustre to the crown which encircles the brow of American genius. In the publication now proposed, we shall rescue from the oblivion to which they have long been consigned, and enshrine in a permanent and imperishable form the numberless “gems of purest ray,” with which our poets have endowed us, and are anxious that every lover of his native land will regard our enterprise as patriotic, and deserving the support of the citizens of the United States, as tending to elevate the character of the country in the scale of nations, and assert its claims to the station to which the genius of its children entitles it. With this conviction we ask the patronage of the community to aid us in our undertaking, conscious that we are meriting its support by exhibiting to the world a proud evidence that America, in the giant strength of her Herculean childhood, is destined ere long to cope in the arena of literature with those lands which, for centuries, have boasted their civilization and refinement, and justly exulted in the triumphs of their children in the noblest field which heaven has opened for human intellect.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will contain the complete works of a portion of the following—the most popular of our poetic writers—and of the others the best poems, and such as are least generally known:

John Quincy Adams, Washington Allston, Joseph Barber, Joel Barlow, Park, Benjamin, Elizabeth Bogart, John G. B. Brainerd, James G. Brooks, William Allen Bryant, Willis Gaylord Clark, Robert S. Coffin, Richard H. Dana, George W. Donne, Joseph Rodman Drake, Timothy Dwight, Elizabeth F. Ellet, Emma C. Embury, Edward Everett, Sumner L. Fairbank, Philip Freneau, William D. Gallagher, Hanna F. Gould, Fitz-Greene Halleck, John M. Harvey, John A. Hillhouse, Charles F. Hoffman, Mellen Grennell Neal, John Peabody, B. W. O., James G. Perrience, J. O. Rockwell, Edward C. Pinckney, George D. Prentice, J. O. Rockwell, Edward C. Pinckney, George D. Prentice, Charles Sprague, J. R. Sutermeister, John Trumbull, Prosper M. Wetmore, John Greenleaf Whittier, Nathaniel P. Willis.

In addition to the poems of the above named authors, selections, comprising the best productions of more than four hundred other American writers, will be given as the work progresses.

The AMERICAN ANTHOLOGY will be published on the first Saturday of every month. Each number will contain two royal octavo pages, printed in the most beautiful manner on paper of superior quality, and two or more portraits, on steel, with other illustrations.

Price five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The first number will be published in December.

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RUFUS W. GRISWOLD,

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THE NEW YORK LIFE Insurance and Trust Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery, and of the Surrogate Courts of the State of New York, as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by a report of the Master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1838.

To persons in public employment, who receive fixed salaries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future day; and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way, without exhausting those energies of mind and person which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.

A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per annum, may, by the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his children \$5,000, even if he should die the next day.

A husband 30 years old, may provide for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$11. At 40 years old, a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, or the payment of his debts, by the annual premium of \$37.30. At 60, the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$49.10.

In the minor offices of the public service, experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay by any thing, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years, and therefore, productive of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harassed for years by the dreadful apprehensions of future want.

For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief, gives reality to hope, and by the small economy of a few means of securing it for others.

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As the design of the company is profit on the one side and protection to the other, and its means are a system are directed to that end, it only requires a reciprocity of good faith, to produce the mutual result of strength to itself and security to its customers.

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Insurance will be made for one year, or any period within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in either case, according to the terms. The risk of the company will commence with the date of the policy; but no insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid, to

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